

**Statement Of  
The Department of State  
To The  
House Committee on Government Reform  
Subcommittee on National Security, Emerging Threats,  
And International Relations  
March 14, 2005**

Mr. Chairman, success for Iraq means a country that is capable of defending its democracy from enemies, domestic and foreign, who take up arms against it. Ultimately, only Iraq can defend Iraq. Right now, the United States bears much of the brunt of fighting the insurgency, but Iraqis are taking on an increasing role. My colleagues from the Department of Defense are here to discuss our efforts to develop Iraqi Security Forces that can take the leading role in combating the insurgents. That is the innermost circle of security, but there are others. One of several outer circles involves the development of civilian police and judicial corrections systems that can enforce the rule of law and guard against the type of criminality that goes hand in hand with the insurgency – kidnapping, narcotics, smuggling, trafficking. The State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement takes the lead in that effort, and my colleague Bill Todd is here to take questions on that. We must also consider a circle outside that one: our reconstruction and economic policy efforts, to root out any

economic basis for the insurgency by creating the infrastructure and policy tools necessary for sustainable development of a sound market economy . Such an economy will inevitably create meaningful employment opportunities that allow people to lead normal lives and lessen the attraction of taking up arms. And there is another outer circle: the effort to create a democratic political system for which the security forces can fight, which keeps the police and justice system working, and which ensures that the fruits of reconstruction and economic development are available to all. All of these circles are necessary for security, and we view each of them as essential to success in Iraq.

The Department of State develops security policy and supports security initiatives of the Department of Defense (DOD) in Iraq. NSPD-36 assigns DOD/CENTCOM the authority and responsibility to develop all security forces in Iraq, including police. The Multinational Security Transition Command-Iraq (MNSTC-I), in coordination with the Government of Iraq, determines all aspects of police training, including recruiting, subject matter, duration of training, and the make-up and functions of special police units. Since April 2003, the Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) has supported efforts in Iraq to reestablish police, justice, and prison systems.

The MNSTC-I goal is to train and equip 135,000 “regular” Iraqi police, plus approximately 15,000 personnel assigned to special units, and approximately 28,000 personnel for border enforcement. In order to provide the Iraq Police Service with the capacity to establish and maintain reasonable levels of public order, approximately 50,000 new police must be recruited, selected, and trained by December 2005. This plan will require more than 450 international police trainers in Jordan and Iraq. In addition, 500 international police liaison officers will supplement classroom instruction by providing field mentoring and technical assistance to the civilian police at all levels of the police structure and across all police functional specialties.

The definition of a trained police officer in Iraq is a relative term. It is based on the amount of training that can be reasonably administered and absorbed prior to the officer’s deployment, considering the current security situation. The effort in Iraq focuses on rapid introduction of basic skills for new police recruits and an orientation to principles of democratic policing for existing police.

Comprehensive police capacity building is a long-term project, however, and development efforts need to be sustained and continuous. Developing a professional police officer normally takes years of training

coupled with experience, but the current security situation in Iraq does not afford us the luxury of that much time. Nevertheless, we are moving forward in conjunction with DOD.

INL is on track to provide basic police training to 77,300 new Iraqi Police by mid-calendar-year 2006. New recruits receive an eight-week basic skills course taught by International Police Trainers. This entry-level training course is conducted at the Jordan International Police Training Center (JIPTC) in Amman, the Baghdad Police College (formerly the Baghdad Public Service Academy), and eventually at eight regional police academies in Iraq. Of the eight planned regional centers, five are currently operating. As of March 9, 2005, 25,025 police have graduated from this training. As the police organization develops and the need for large numbers of recruits subsides, we plan to extend the time allowed for basic skills training.

Existing, experienced police officers attended a three-week Transition Integration Program (TIP) focusing on public service, human rights, and contemporary policing techniques. INL supplied the curriculum for this course, but DOD conducted the actual training. TIP training was conducted in Jordan and at various sites throughout Iraq. The TIP program has concluded, with a total of 34,801 having graduated from the program.

Specialized and advanced police training programs are being delivered by U.S. law enforcement agencies (e.g., FBI, ATF, DEA, USMS, DHS, DOJ/ICITAP) at the Adnan Palace Complex in Baghdad. The focus of this training is on management and development of advanced and specialized police skills. The management development program builds executive, mid-level management, and supervisory capacity, while the advanced skills development program imparts sophisticated, technical policing and investigative abilities. Courses cover such topics as basic criminal investigations, organized crime investigations, kidnapping investigation, civil disorder management, counter-terrorism investigations, and criminal intelligence gathering and analysis. As of March 9, 2005, 9,940 persons have participated in one of these training courses.

Currently, 228 police trainers from the U.S. and 279 police trainers from sixteen different countries are providing training to Iraqi police. Those countries are the United Kingdom, Jordan, Iraq, Canada, Sweden, Slovenia, Slovakia, Austria, Finland, Czech Republic, Singapore, Poland, Australia, Hungary, Belgium, and Estonia. While most non-U.S. trainers are assigned to the JIPTC in Amman, four trainers from the United Kingdom provide instruction at the Baghdad Police College.

General Casey has stated that the Coalition will focus more effort on advising and assisting Iraq's Security Forces to improve their capabilities. Under this initiative, Coalition Forces will begin working more closely with police. In some areas, such as Baghdad, this effort has already started and should increase the amount of time International Police Advisors can spend with Iraqis in their work environment. While these advisors will not be able to provide field training as it is traditionally known, they will have more potential in contested areas to improve police effectiveness than they have up to this point.

IRRF supplemental funding supports costs associated with training and equipping the Iraqi Police, special units, and border enforcement personnel. To date, over \$2.3 billion in total supplemental funding has been allocated to support the range of law enforcement training programs (not including justice programs and corrections facilities). The FY 2005 supplemental requests \$5.7 billion for DOD for developing, training and equipping all security forces, including the Iraq civilian police. If the request is approved, DOD will provide funding to INL for continuation and expansion of its police training programs.

In addition, the Administration is requesting \$26.5 million for INL Iraq programs in its FY 2006 budget request. The funds will provide

technical assistance and training to support institutional development and reform programs focused on the remainder of the Iraq criminal justice system, including prosecutors, courts, and correctional institutions.

During Saddam Hussein's thirty-five-year reign, Iraq's police force and criminal justice system were institutions of public repression, intelligence gathering, and arbitrary violence--they were state agencies to be feared. Our programs must totally rebuild and reorient both a civilian police institution and a criminal justice system to reflect democratic values, respect for human rights, and adherence to the rule of law. Achieving those objectives requires intense effort and a long-term commitment. Our police development efforts have made an important start in meeting the challenges.